THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXIV.
NUMBER 7.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1887.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL..... 13-4

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY.

A CONTEMPORARY understands that on the retirement of Sir Rivers Thompson, the following changes will be effected in the Bengal Secretariat. Mr. J. Ware Edgar will succeed Mr. F. B. Peacock as Chief-Secretary to the Government of Bengal. The latter will probably take furlough. Either Mr. C. E. Buckland, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, or Mr. H. Risley, on special duty, will be appointed as permanent Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue and General Departments. Mr. Nolan, the acting incumbent, will proceed on leave. The three Under-Secretaryships will be abolished in accordance with one of the recommendations of the Finance Committee. In substitution, three appointments of Assistant Secretary will be created with pay rising from Rs. 700 to 800 per mensem to be filled by Uncovenanted Officers. The three Registrarships will also be abolished, as the Uncovenanted Assistant Secretaries will be quite able to perform the duties of these ministerial officers in addition to their respective duties.

THE *Indian Engineering* says:—"The proposed amalgamation of the Eastern Bengal and Northern Bengal State Railways will come into force on the 1st April next. We have not yet heard by what name the new system will be called; the Bengal Railway would be as appropriate as any."

IT is rumoured that Mr. W. H. Ryland, the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, who has been refused an extension of service by Sir Rivers Thompson, will be succeeded by Mr. F. C. Barnes, the nephew of the Lieutenant-Governor. We do not know what truth there is in the rumour. Mr. Barnes is the Private Secretary to his Honor, and when with Sir Stewart Bayley's advent, his occupation has gone, he will have to be provided in some other suitable way. And early provision is as good as a late one.

MR. GAY, the Controller-General, will shortly take six months' leave, and Mr. Atkinson will act for him, while Mr. R. Logan will act as Accountant-General, Bengal. Mr. Rawlins, Accountant-General, Bombay, also takes furlough, and Mr. S. Jacob officiates for him. Mr. Atkinson is a hard working officer and a better selection could not have been made.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal returned to Calcutta on Monday morning from his trip to Dumraon, where he has been splendidly feted by the Maharajah and his dewan Babu Joy Prokash Lall.

THE following short sketch of Mr. Hardie's career will be of interest to many:—Mr. Robert Hardie, who has been just appointed to a seat in the India Council, in succession to the late Mr. Bullen Smith, came out to this country as Accountant to the late Asiatic Banking Corporation, Limited. He then went to Singapore as the Agent of the local Branch of that Bank. On the Asiatic Banking Corporation winding up its affairs, Mr. Hardie returned to Calcutta, and, it is said, through the help of Mr. Cruikshank, obtained an appointment in the Bank of Bengal, where within a short time, he managed to get the Secretaryship on Mr. Dickson's retiring from that office.

LORD SALISBURY'S increasing ill-health is said to be becoming more trying, though it is not yet pronounced dangerous. Public opinion is already forecasting the confusion on the Ministerial side of the House, which would result from his retirement. The power of the Government to live through the session is now generally doubted.

BOMBAY does every thing on a grand scale. Its Jubilee Fund boasts of one dozen and one secretaries, and it would be a shame if the Fund did not flourish wonderously under six and twenty guiding hands. The proverb about too many cooks ought not to apply; though up to this time, the subscription list has not exceeded Rs. 33,000.

IT is understood that at the desire of the Government of India, the tenure of office of Under-Secretaries in the Civil Secretariat of Bengal, has been limited to three years. This will help in removing a little the much complained of block.

TUESDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY.

THE Calcutta students have taken opportunity of the forthcoming Jubilee to testify their loyalty by heartily co-operating with their elders. Under the presidency of Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, they mustered strong at the Hindoo School Theatre on Friday, and resolutions were passed to the effect that a congratulatory address be presented to Her Majesty, through her Vicegerent here; that the illumination of the Town meets with the approval of the Students' Association, who direct their Committee to aid the exertions of the Executive Committee appointed at the last public meeting for the purpose, and that the Association consider that a Technical School would be a most fit and lasting memorial for commemoration of such an auspicious occasion as the approaching Jubilee of the Sovereign's reign. The Krishnanagore students also have held a similar meeting. These students came in for a resolution at the hands of Sir Rivers Thompson's Government it will be remembered.

THE latest fads in London society are not playing but betting round the roulette or rouge et-noir tables and banjo playing. Ladies and gentlemen stand round the green tables for hours and bet—not for very large, but still for sufficient amounts. It is not pleasant to see the fire of excitement in the eyes of young girls, and to hear the delight with which they speak of their winnings. And it is quite the thing to play the banjo—the Prince of Wales is a banjo artist—but a gentleman reaches the highest peak of accomplishment if he be able to whistle as an accompaniment. There are even teachers who make a good income by showing "how it is done."

THEIR Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Dufferin, attended by Major Hamilton and Captain Gordon, visited the Ezra Hospital on Friday. They were received at the entrance by Lady Sassoon, Mrs. Ezra, Mrs. J. E. D. Ezra, and other members of the family, who showed their Excellencies over the building, with which they seemed much pleased.

THE services of Mr. Bruce Foote, of the Geological Survey of India, have been secured by the Mysore Government for a period of four months, with a view to his visiting the various parts of the province, pronounced to be auriferous by the recently submitted report of Mr. Laville, who, accompanied by Mr. Walter Marsh, a few months back proceeded on an extended tour in the districts by order of the Dewan, and is said to have come across some promising country. Though the reports of Messrs. Laville and Marsh have been in the hands of the Dewan for a couple of months past, no action has been taken, nor will publication thereof be made till the statements are verified by Mr. Bruce Foote. The Mysore gold-mania can not, we warn again, be too cautiously guarded against.

MR. H. H. STANLEY the African explorer, has left Suez for Zanzibar, from which place he will start on his expedition to the relief of Emin Bey.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has gone to Cannes.

MAJOR-GENERAL Lennox has been appointed to the command of the forces in Ceylon.

IT is reported that Count di Robilant, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has resigned, in consequence of his policy in connection with Massowah being attacked in the Chamber.

IT is understood that the bridge over the river Purnobhola, in connection with the Behar Assam State Railway, is likely to be completed by the end of next month, and is to be formally opened very soon.

CENTRAL INDIA has the honour of possessing a lady tiger-slayer. The Jubbulpore paper hears that "Mrs. Martelli had the good fortune to shoot a tiger last week while in camp with her husband, Major Martelli, the Political Agent of that State."

IT is said that Mr. G. C. Sconce, Second Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, intends proceeding to England on furlough in March or April next, and that Mr. O. Beeby, Barrister-at-law, is likely to be appointed to the vacancy.

BOTH the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways propose to run extra local trains on the Jubilee days. On the East Indian line, specials will be run from Burdwan and stations below on the 16th and 17th. The times have been duly notified. The management does not, it is said, expect to be called upon to convey very many people, seeing that on both days, there will be local *tamashas* going on in all important towns.

AN Imperial salute, similar to that of the 1st January, will be fired at all the principal military stations in India on the Jubilee day.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY.

THE Ghilzais have broken into activity in a new direction. A party are reported to have raided the Thul valley and killed fifty of the people.

THE main body of the Public Service Commission is expected to reach Calcutta about the 20th instant, and the examination of witnesses by them will begin on the following day.

IT is believed that the Government of Victoria will propose a scheme which they have been considering for the establishment of a military college similar to the one in existence at Kingston, Canada. When will India have her own Military College to train her nobility and gentry in the martial arts so that they may be doubly useful to their Queen and to their Country?

DR JUNKER, the enterprising traveller, who was so long lost sight of in the wilds of Africa, has returned to Europe. He brings news of Emin Pasha and his party, which although six months old, is encouraging. When Dr Junker last heard of Emin, he had with him at that time a considerable number of persons, of whom many were women and children, whose possible fate must needs give much cause for concern. His force consisted of 1,500 Soudanese soldiers, officered by ten Egyptians and 15 blacks, and there were with him 20 Coptic clerks. According to his calculation in July, his ammunition should have failed by the end of 1886, but he hoped to be able to hold out for six months longer if this fact did not become known to the wild tribes round him.

A JUBILEE offering—As already advertised, Raja Sir Sourendra mohun Tagore is distributing gratis 10,000 copies of his pamphlet containing the National Anthem, with Music, and a Bengali translation, and portrait of her Majesty. Copies can be had on application to Kumar Promode Kumar Tagore, Pathuriaghatta, Rajbari; Messers. Harold and Co., 3, Dalhousie Square; or to the Stanhope Press, Bow Bazar Street.

MR. Max Muller's profound dejection, occasioned by the death of his daughter, is (says the *World*,) causing serious anxiety to the friends whose intimacy gives them a close insight into his exceptionally emotional nature. He has a strange longing to abandon all the pursuits which have hitherto engrossed him, and to bury himself in obscurity in that dreariest of all German towns, Desssau, which is his native place.

AN American scientific journal has been making some researches into the occupation of "great Men", and has discovered that the father of Demosthenes was a blacksmith; of Euripides a dealer in vegetables; of Socrates, a mediocre sculptor; of Epicurus, a shepherd; of Virgil, an Inn-keeper; Columbus was the son of a wool-grower; Shakespear, of a butcher; Luther of a miner; Cromwell, of a brewer; Sixtus V., of a swineherd; Linnæus, of a poor country minister; Franklin of a soap-boiler; Rousseau, of a watchmaker; and Murat of an Inn-keeper.

THE *Indu Prakash* has reason to believe that Bombay Graduates will soon be endowed with the privilege of electing a certain proportion of the number of Fellows of the University created annually. Such a concession, it adds, would be welcomed by all with eminent satisfaction. It would increase the *prestige* of the Graduates, and, what is more, give them a voice in the administration of the affairs of the University, in whose welfare they are so much interested. What would the Calcutta dons say to a similar concession to their Graduates?

THURSDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY.

THE brains of James II are said to have been discovered in Paris preserved in a leaden jar, while the skull of Oliver Cromwell is in the possession of a Yorkshire gentleman. Myth all.

A PROMINENT Hyderabadee, Aga Mirza Beg, is to be tried by a Commission appointed by the Nizam, with General Campbell, Judge of the Suburban Court, as President, for the alleged murder of his coachman.

AN American journalist points out that, at the present rate of increase of the English royal family in its various branches, the Prince of Wales, should he live long enough to succeed to the throne, will some day have the satisfaction of being not only the king of England, but the uncle, great-uncle, and fractional cousin to most of her inhabitants.

SOME Foreign Journals announce the discovery by a Chinese gentleman of photography in natural colours—the realization of the dreams of all photographers from Daguerre's day down to our own. The process, it is to be hoped, is simpler than the name of the inventor, Azurizawa Ryochi Nichome Sanjukanboz Kiobasni-ku. The photograph taken was the Island of Enosbima. A monster gooseberry, we suppose.

THE Government of Bengal, we hear, has granted a further extension of the period of service for two years to Mr. Thomas Jones, Third Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court.

THE Report on Irrigation works in the Punjab for the last year shows that the capital outlay, exclusive of Rs.1,18,67,230, contributed by Native States for the construction of the Sirhind Canal, amounted, at the close of the year under review, to Rs.5,52,99,891, of which Rs, 22,70,868 was spent during the year. Of the total outlay, Rs. 5,28,96,702 represents the capital of canals in operation, including all those for which revenue accounts have been opened. The gross revenue assessed on canals, for which capital accounts are kept, amounted to Rs. 40,17,946, and the working expenses to Rs. 20,19,199; the net assessed revenue was, therefore, Rs. 19,98,747, giving a return of 3·61 per cent. on the total capital outlay, and 3·78 per cent on that of canals in operation. Up to the close of the year, the net revenue had exceeded the interest charges by Rs. 2,00,43,257. The Lieutenant-Governor of thePunjab, reviewing the Report, writes: "This being the last report which will be submitted by Colonel R. Home, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor takes this opportunity of expressing his sense of the care and ability with which this department has been administered by that officer, and of the benefits which have resulted from the numerous works of irrigation which have been initiated and carried out by Colonel Home during his long connection with the canals of this Province.

A DESPATCH from Viscount Cross is published in the *Gazette of India*, which states that "the rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the British and Indian Governments for the year 1887-88 has been fixed, with the concurrence of of the LordsCommissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at one shilling and six pence (ls. 6d) the rupee.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Meherpur that on the morning of the 2nd instant pieces of ice were found in the Kalunto, a low tract of country about 8 miles from Meherpur. Three pieces of ice, each 6 inches long, 4 broad, and ½ an inch in thickness, were produced by a rayat from water close to his stock of paddy, and seen by a European. Before the days of importing Winham lake ice from America ice used to be regularly produced both at Murshidabad and a plot of land near the Hooghly Railway station.

IN THE House of Commons, Mr. W. R. Cremer, the Gladstonian member for Haggerston, moved an amendment to the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, for the immediate evacuation of Egypt by the British. Sir James Fergusson said that the British control in Egypt during the last year had been attended with unqualified success, notably in the finances, taxation, civil government, and Police; much, however, remained to be done, and it was impossible to withdraw entirely until the pledges we had given and the responsibilities we had undertaken there were fulfilled. The amendment was eventually rejected by 263 against 97 votes.

M. GOBLET, the French Premier, in dissuading a Deputy in the lobby of the Chamber from questioning the Government on foreign policy, said that it would be useless to do so, because the pacific sentiments of France were undoubted. The panic on the Bourses he attributed to the work of speculators. The *Temps* states that the language used by Count Munster, the German Ambassador, in his official dealings with the French Government, is pacific in tone.

FRIDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY.

THE report of the impending German military loan of three hundred millions marks is not confirmed. The decree issued by the German Government calling out seventy two thousand of the reserves for practice with repeating rifle states that it will be for twelve days only. Count Herbert Bismark had an interview with M. Herbette, the French Ambassador, which was of a reassuring nature.

The *Moscow Gazette* says that a compromise between Russia and Austria in the east of Europe is impossible, and warns Prince Bismark not to encourage Austria to thwart Russia in that quarter.

FRANCE and Russia having opposed the decree of the Egyptian Government devoting a quarter of a million for the abolition of corvee, the Egyptian Government has re-enforced corvee.

A TELEGRAM from London to the *Bombay Gazette* says there is a crisis on the Bourses in Europe which is sending down the funds everywhere, but it is really more financial than political. Certain Syndicates of European dealers in public securities, who had amassed a large quatity of stock during the last two years, are now unloading it, causing a widespread panic. There is no expectation of a speedy subsidence of the excitement, and the scare may possibly last for two months. It is considered to be dangerous in a political sense only in so far as it may force the hands of statesmen. As a matter of fact, in high political circles in England, attention is being paid to home political matters rather than to foreign.

THE Madras Park fair fire enquiryhas closed. The Jury returned a verdict to the effect that the fire was the result of pure accident; that theFairCommittee had not made due and sufficient arrangements for preventing fire, nor for extinguishing it; that the placing of naked kerosine lamps in booths constructed of inflammable materials was very injudicious; that there was no fault to find with the gates for ingress and egress; that the reports and charges made against the police were wholly unfounded; that the existing arrangements for extinguishing fire in so large a town as Madras were very unsatisfactory; that telephonic communication should be established between the several police stations in the city; and also that some legislation was necessary for the purpose of investing some officer with full powers to look after the safety of the public in regard to fires on occasions which bring together large assemblies, so as to prevent the recurrence of such disasters as the one under inquiry.

THOSE who anticipate a great future for Allahabad on account of its central position may not be far wrong according to the *Railway Service Gazette*. One step that will very considerably increase its importanee is on the eve of consummation, the Government having finally decided that the offices of the Director-General of State Railways shall be permanently located at that station. Any where but the hills we vote for. We grudge not Allahabad the privilege.

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON will be entertained at a Service dinner in Calcutta in April by his fellow-Civilians in Bengal.

THE *Pioneer* can not tolerate the auctioneer spirit of the *Englishman* in inviting subscriptions to the Jubilee fund and the Countess of Dufferin's fund. Our contemporary observes: A Calcutta contemporary, learning "from a high sorce at Home" that there will be a second distribution of honors in India on June 20th, says that "a stimulus to the donations of money on behalf of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund and other Jubilee Memorials will thus probably be supplied by the knowledge that the good deeds will not come too-late for recognition." We all know that the offerings to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund and other Jubilee Memorials are to be purely spontaneous, and that the Queen's Honors are never sold. Did we not know this, we might think that our Calcutta contemporary was inviting wealthy Natives generally to invest their money boldly, because the market for honors will be open until June 20th." It was a slip of the pen let us say and talk no more about it, for, every body knows the truth.

SATURDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY.

WE are glad to note that Dr. Duncan, Director of Public Instruction in Madras, in his evidence before the Public Service Commission, recommended that the age of the candidates for the Covenanted Civil Service should be raised to 22 or 23. The opinion of a Director of Public instruction on such a subject carries more than ordinary weight with it.

THE People of Bombay demand that the Duke of Connaught should be present at that city, and not in Puna, during the celebration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty. A very proper wish no doubt, and will be complied with too, we dare say.

A CORRESPONDENT informs the *Sind Gazette* that the local Volunteers have unanimously resolved to permit the enrolment of the Parsis in the Corps. In Calcutta, however, the *Kala admi* is irrevocably banned.

AT the Lahore Jubilee meeting, Sir Charles Aitch- son enumerated some reasons why India has c to rejoice on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her M ty's reign :—"I see grey-beards before me, wh member the time when, in this very city of La each morning's sun rose upon the bodies of mur men at the City gates; when there were no ho no schools, no sanitary arrangements, no bri our rivers, no roads, no freedom either of p speech, or conscience. I am one of many member when shortest journey in the was attended with such difficulties and dis as beset the traveller in Central Africa. I joined the province, it took me longer, an me more, to travel from Delhi to Lahore, than i takes from Peshawur to Calcutta, or Calcutta to bay. The most important changes in the country taken place within about half the period of HerM ty's reign; from, indeed, the transfer of the G ment from the East India Company to th They are the result of the peace which the Government has established and maintain capital, the education, the administrative t energy, the commercial enterprise that E bestowed upon India. What England for herself by centuries of political stru she attained by slow and patient growth given all with ungrudging hand. She h India, in all that regards security of life an and property, on equality before the law, freedom, liberty of conscience and liberty of in a position far ahead of the oldest Governm Europe."

DURING the week ended the 5th of February, were 240 deaths, registered in Calcatta, giv death-rate of 28·9 per thousand per annum. I previous week there were 237 deaths, and the rate was 24·4 per thousand. There were 0 de from small-pox, 10 from cholera, 83 from fevers from tetanus, and 4 from causes not specified. deaths are thus classified:— 3 Non-Asiatics, 4 Mi Races, 164 Hindus, 67 Mohamedans, and 2 of ot races. The Health Officer adds the following marks:— The total number of deaths regist during the week ending 5th of February was against 236 and 237 in the two preceding w and equal to that of the corresponding week of th year. There were 10 deaths from cholera ag and 18 in the two preceding weeks; the nu less than the average of the past quinquenn 19. There were no deaths from small pox the week. The mortality from fevers and complaints amounted to 83 and 44 respect gainst 59 and 51 in the preceding week. Th death-rate of the week was 18·9 per mille p against 30·4, the mean of the last five years

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FO CULTIVATION OF SCIENC

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1886-87.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sirca the 15*th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Change of State of bod The Spheroidal State.

LECTURE by Dr. Rajanikanta Sen. 18*th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Fats and Waxes; So Manufactures.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry u Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Sat Inst.* from 3 to 5 P. M.

Junior Class

Subject: Air.

Senior Class

Subject: Milk Analysis (c

MAHENDRA L

February 12th, 1887.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

NOTICE.

Public bodies whose Addresses to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress have been approved for presentation to His Excellency the Viceroy at the ceremonial to be held on the Jubilee day, 16th February, are requested to depute each a representative to communicate personally with the undersigned at the Bengal Secretariat between the hours of 11 a. m. and 5 p. m. on Monday, 14th instant, or 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. on Tuesday, 15th instant.

COLMAN MACAULAY,

75 Offg. Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1887.

EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

Mr. Tawney acted as Director of Public Instruction in Bengal during 1885-86, but the report for the year has been written by Mr. Croft. The most noteworthy fact in the educational history of the year is the disappearance from the returns of the department and the removal from departmental control, of 15,108 schools and 112,151 students. The decrease is under the heading of lower primary schools. The decrease is attributed to the rigorous exclusion from the departmental examinations, and subsequently from the annual returns submitted by the local inspecting officers, of small, temporary, or backward schools. All schools which had less than ten pupils, or which had existed for less than six months, and those which did not use printed books, and those which did not bring to the place of examination registers and returns properly kept, were excluded. This was a move in the right direction. The Government of Bengal, we are glad to see, has now laid down the principle that the consolidation and improvement of existing institutions should be the main object of local officers. The soundness of this principle cannot for a moment be doubted by any person who has a head over his shoulders. When the existing institutions have been improved and made really useful, there will be time enough to establish new ones. We are told that the opinion of District officers is practically unanimous in favour of the change. The only wonder is, that the new rule was not introduced long ago. It is not at all surprising that the change should have had the effect of preventing the waste of public money in ephemeral institutions got up for the sake of the reward and doing no real good. It is true that primary education in Bengal during the past year has apparently received a check, but there had been no substantial loss. On the contrary, the public interests have gained by the prevention of waste on useless institutions, which merely swelled the returns, of the department without doing any good whatever. We fully recognise the importance of diffusing primary education among the masses: but then we must protest against the maintenance of schools which exist only in name, like the bulk of the halkabandi schools in the North-Western Provinces. The cry of mass is a taking one. That is, however, no reason why the hard earned money of the tax-payer should be frittered away on institutions which do no real good. It is satisfactory to observe a considerable advance in the number and efficiency of Upper primary schools. These exhibit an increase of 360 schools and of 12,621 pupils. The results of the Upper Primary scholarship examination were also good. Of 7,964 candidates, 4,092 passed the examination from 1,804 schools; while in the previous year, of 6,002 candidates, 2,953 passed from 1223 schools. There is every reason to hope that the number of Upper Primary schools will at no distant date reach 5,000.

The number of high English schools for Native boys and the number of pupils attending them show a slight increase. The Municipalities of Bally and Nattore have taken over the management of the high schools at those places. The number of aided high English schools rose by seven. There has been a total increase of 16 high schools and of 4,608 pupils, due almost entirely to private efforts. The Lieutenant-Governor, in reviewing the Director's report, expresses a hope that, at no distant date, a large number of Government schools will be transferred to the management of Joint Committees to be appointed under the Local Self-Government Act. His Honor remarks:—"There is fortunately no ground for questioning the complete capacity of bodies of native gentlemen for managing high English schools; the success which they have achieved for many years in comparatively small places may be looked for with even greater confidence in the head quarters stations of districts." Bodies of Native gentlemen may be capable of managing high English schools; but the policy indicated in the sentence quoted above should be very cautiously carried out. The Director's Report, as might be expected, showed a serious decline in the proportion of successful candidates at the last examinations of the Calcutta University. The percentage of success has fallen from nearly 54 in 1884. As we have fully discussed this matter before, we need not say any thing more about it in this place. The figures for Middle English schools show an increase of four Government and two Municipal schools. This increase, however, is the result of a mere change of classification, arising from the addition of English classes to Middle Vernacular schools. The number of Unaided institutions of this class increased by 15. The number of middle vernacular schools remained unchanged. The results of the examinations of candidates from Middle schools, English and Vernacular, for the Middle scholarship certificate were satisfactory. Under the head of University education, we observe that the number of colleges has increased from 25 to 26; while the number of students on the rolls of all colleges was greater on the 31st March last than at any previous time having advanced during the year from 2,779 to 2,998. It is worthy of note that in Government and in Aided colleges, the numbers are nearly stationary, the increase having been confined to the Unaided colleges, particularly to the Metropolitan and Ripon Colleges. The Lieutenant-Governor points out that the increasing success of the Calcutta Colleges under private management has again tended to reduce the numbers in the Presidency College. His Honor remarks. "The Presidency College may be regarded as a genuine teaching University of the historical type, in which students have the opportunity of acquiring instruction in many branches of literature and science up to the highest standard now available in India. The maintenance of this institution, as long as no private college teaching up to the same standard can be obtained, is justified in Sir Rivers Thompson's opinion, by political and administrative considerations that are practically unaffected by a rise or fall in the number of its ordinary students, or by fluctuations in its cost from year to year. A large proportion of its students will always be pass-men; but though the high fees which they pay help to reduce the cost of a necessarily expensive institution, it is not for their benefit that the college is maintained, since they might be educated elsewhere. It is the Honour students—those who take the degree of B. A. in Honor or the higher degree of M. A. who represent the true life of the college, and by whom its existence is justified. It is desirable that the State should provide education for men of this stamp as long as the best education cannot be obtained from other sources; for such men frequently become the leaders of the community, and their education to a high standard is a public gain." We fully agree in this view. If the Government did not maintain the Presidency College as a model, the standard of teaching in the aided and unaided colleges would be greatly lowered—a result which would be seriously detrimental to public interests. We are told that the Government of India has not only approved the action taken by the Local Government in regard to the transfer of the Midnapore, and Berhampore Colleges, but has also expressed an opinion that it may be found possible that in distant period, and without detriment to the interests of high education in Bengal, to carry still further the policy of the gradual transfer to private management of the Government Colleges and other educational institutions of this province. We are aware that the framers of the despatch of 1854, looked forward to the time when it would be possible for the state to withdraw from the direct management of colleges and higher schools. But at the same time, they declared, in plain and emphatic terms, that Government must not think of carrying out this policy should its adoption abandon one single institution to probable decay. None would hail with more genuine pleasure the growth and development of the spirit of independence in educational matters than ourselves, and we have always pointed with joy the unquestionable indication of that spirit in the metropolis. But private enterprise is not yet strong enough in the Mofussil. So long as this state of things exists, it is premature for Government to think of carrying out the policy of the gradual transfer to independent management of the State Colleges, and other higher educational institutions in this province, more especially when it is borne in mind that the Indian Government spends no fabulous sums on public instruction. Let the effect of the new policy on the Midnapore and Berhampore Colleges be first watched, and then there will be time enough to talk of carrying it still further.

Under the head of special and technical instruction, we note that the number of training schools remains unchanged. Law Schools have increased from eight to ten. The Engineering College at Shibpore shows a slight advance on the numbers of the previous year. The three survey schools at Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack contained 201 students against 156 in the previous year; but the total number of students in medicine has declined from 804 to 752, though there has been a large increase in the Calcutta Medical College and the Campbell Medical School. Female education is almost stationary. The number of schools for Europeans has fallen from 69 to 72; but it is explained there is no real loss. The percentage of the Muhammadan population in the parts Bengal which have submitted returns is 31·5 per cent., and the proportion among those under instruction is not much less. The number of Muhammadans in Arts Colleges has risen from 129 to 140, in High English Schools from 5,096 to 5,520 and in Middle English Schools from 6,223 to 6,632. This is satisfactory and hopeful.

THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT IN 1885-86.

THE average newspaper reader has a very natural tendency to shy off at any formidable show of facts and figures, particularly when they are presented in repulsive forms in Government Reports and Resolutions, more with the object of confounding confusion than of clearing up the haze and mistiness that overhangs a matter. The Government under whose *regime* it is our privilege to live is an emminently Paper Government, and there is not one department, not one branch of service or administration that boasts not of its "admirable State papers," and of the still more admirable resolutions periodically passed by the parental Government thereon in a coaxing or a frowning manner. The system has its advantages as it has its disadvantages, but the shape that these voluminous musters of figures are apt ordinarily to take is not much calculated to awaken public interest, or to enlighten the public in any very remarkable degree. It often happens that these papers serve more to mistify than to clear up and the reader occasionally rises from his desk with quite a contrary impression to what the Report or the Resolution probably meant to convey or ought to have conveyed. If silence is golden and speech silvern, report-writing and Resolution-drafting may go in very well for pearls, emeralds and diamonds, in as much as their ostensible and attained object very generally is to prove and demonstrate that which is not correct. Apart, therefore, from the enormous outlay from the public exchequer that these voluminous publications entail, the public are not unoften distinct losers thereby. What more common and practicable than by a clever manipulation of facts and figures, which the outside world has no means of checking or calling into question, to demonstrate that a half-starved population is singularly prosperous, or that a rotten department the very model of administra-

tive efficiency? The conclusions, therefore, that Government Reports and Resolutions would seem to point to would have to be received with caution and circumspection, and the reader must exercise his discretion and common sense to get what little glimpse he can of the inner state of things.

The Report of the Postal Administration of the year 1885-86 with the Resolution thereon is a very fitting illustration of the complaints that are generally made in respect of documents of this description. The public have an impression, right or wrong, that there is no reason why the Post Office of India should be worked at anything like a loss It should, on the other hand, on account of its growing popularity, show admirable results, and the authorities, as a matter of fact, should be in a position to make further reductions in the postal charges. The spirit of the most ardent supporter, say of the News-paper press, who is clamorous for reduction of the postage rates on news-papers at any rate, is very naturally calculated to be damped when he is told in black and white and in the sweetest possible way that the postal revenue in the year of grace 1885 was Rs. 1,04,71,299 as against an expenditure of Rs. 1,27,04,540 and in the following year though there seemed to be a slight improvement, the blessed figures stood at Rs. 1,11,30,863 and Rs. 1,30,26,036. The items, however, of revenue and expenditure classed under other heads of the Public Accounts which arise in connection with the Post Office must be taken into account in preparing any statement of its financial results as a working Department. A statement of this kind finds a fitting place in the Annual Report of the Post Office, and it is in that Report, and not in the Public Accounts, which are necessarily constructed on a principle of wider application, that such information is to be looked for. The orders of the Secretary of State do not direct that the expenditure he there refers to "should no longer be reckoned for administrative purposes as forming part of the expenditure of the Department" (which it obviously is), but that there was no reason for removing them in the Finance and Revenue Accounts from the heads under which they more properly appeared to the head of "Post Office." Taking, however, all these into account, the department has still deficits to exhibit, a deficit of more than 18 lacks and a half in 1884-85 and one of over fifteen lacs in the following year. It is, therefore, to all intents and purposes, safe against any inroads that an ardent newspapers advocate would be anxious to make on the good things of the department. But what are the deficits again due to? Let the Director General of Postal affairs make his own humiliating admission. This deficit, we are told, includes the cost of keeping up Savings Bank accounts, which is, so far as the Department is concerned, a service of expenditure only. It also includes Rs. 86,056 in 1884-85, and Rs. 98,429 in 1885-86 on account of charges under the control of the Political officers in Biluchistan, and not forming part of the postal arrangements of India proper. The Director General, if he had chosen to do so, might have come to still more damaging conclusions, and if the figures were manipulated in a proper spirit and in the way that they ought to have been done, the public would have been confirmed beyond doubt in their belief that the Postal Department is a lucrative one and is not worked at a loss. The object, however, is gained, a deficit is satisfactorily shown and clamours are silenced. No-body, however, is to blame for the deficit, no explanations called for, no exhortation for putting the household in a proper and economic order and the resolutions wind up with the gratulatory remark that the working and the progress of the Post Office has been, as in previous years, very satisfactory. The officers who have managed to bring about this deficit are thanked, extolled and specially mentioned, for mum is the word and every body of the initiated at least, knows what the true state of things is and there need be no further complaining.

That then is the average value of the reports and resolutions which the Government favours the public with from time to time. It, however, furnishes useful informations and to some of them we shall now turn our attention. The European Mail Service arrangement is now more favourable than before. The share of the cost of the Service payable by India last year was £68,000, a slight reduction on the amount paid in the four preceding years, £70,000. The cost to India will remain at £68,000 till the Contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company now in force terminates. Under the new Contract which has been arranged with the same Company, and which will come into operation from the 1st February 1888, India's share of the cost will, it is estimated, be reduced to £49,000. That is one more reason why the next balance sheet ought to be able to show better results than the one under notice. We shall not, however, now venture to anticipate those results, lest fresh disturbing elements should be induced to make their appearance and upset our calculation altogether.

Postal conventions were concluded during the year with the Native States of Gwalior, Nabha, and Jhind. The number of post offices was increased by 361, from 6,488 to 6,849. The new offices were mainly village post offices. In addition to this increase, a considerable economy was effected by substituting offices of this class for 742 of the more expensive sub-offices. The economical system of employing extra departmental agency in village post offices was also continued. The number of letter boxes rose from 8,731 to 9,056 and of village postmen from 4,039 to 4,253. The length of the postal communications was also considerably increased. And the total increase being 1,599 miles. The total number of articles conveyed by the post offices was 239 millions as against 217 millions in the previous year. This increase is distributed over all the various classes of articles, the rate of increase being largest for post-cards, 20·85 per cent., and newspapers, 16·19 per cent. Though the number of parcels increased by 10·13 per cent., the revenue fell off by nearly one lakh, the reason being that railways now compete successfully with the post office for the carriage of heavy parcels, and the increase in the post office parcel traffic is entirely confined to the less profitable light parcels. The number of Foreign parcels increased from 110,590 to 133,054, and revenue therefrom from Rs. 157,159 to Rs. 1,64,044. So there has not been a deficit here either. It will be perceived that the introduction of the pice post-card, which some alarmists prophesied would result in terrible falling off of the postal revenue, has not only not brought about the calamity, but has added considerably to the resources of the Department. The same remark holds good about the cheap rate of postal dues on the lighter newspapers. The increase in news papers alone is more than sixteen per cent. of the whole increase and the results it may confidently be expected are bound to be still more satisfactory if the authorities could be made to see their way of further reducing the rates. Another reason why instead of a deficit, there should have been a decided surplus is that the value of ordinary postage stamps, envelopes, and post-cards sold rose from Rs. 54,06,022 to Rs. 69,16,791, and of service stamps from Rs. 16,08,805 to Rs. 17,11,990. The experiment of making money orders available for payment of land revenue proved successful, and has since the year ended been extended to other districts in the North-Western Provinces and some districts in Bengal. The success of the system of paying money-orders at the houses of the payees is also reported. The convenience to the public is immense, and the amount of embezzlement by postmen was very small, the risk to which the system is exposed having thus, so far, proved of less magnitude than might have been anticipated. Telegraphic money-orders, introduced in October 1884, also give promise of being fairly popular: 12,490 orders for Rs. 8,34,371 were issued, the figures for six months of the previous year being 5,788 and Rs. 3,75,530. The rate of growth of the inland money-order business continues. Over 4 millions of money-orders for 938 lakhs of rupees were issued. A satisfactory feature in the increase is that the number of orders is increasing faster than the value, and the average value of each order consequently becoming smaller. The average value was Rs. 22-8-7 against Rs. 23-1-9 in 1884-85, more than three-quarters of the orders issued were for sums not exceeding Rs. 25. These facts indicate clearly that the money-order system meets a want which could not be supplied by private banks or other remitting agencies. The number of money-order offices was increased during the year by 1,178, from 5,657 to 6,835. The sales of the India Postal Notes, which has died a natural death declined during the year considerably. As the experience of the four years, during which these notes have been sold, showed that they are not popular, and do not meet any real want of the people of India, while their sale involves some expenditure, their sale has now been abandoned. British Postal Notes have also as yet failed to prove popular. The number sold was only 15,910 for £11,309 against 8,296 for £5,786 in the six months of 1884-85 during which these notes were sold. The total balance in the Post Office Savings Bank was 225½ lakhs at the end of the year as against 134¼ lakhs at the beginning, and the number of depositors 155,009 as against 122,599. This large increase is partly due to the transfer of accounts from the District Savings Banks consequent on the announcement that those Banks were to be closed from 1st April 1886. The number of banks and sub-banks was 5,833 on 31st March 1886, 334 having been opened during the year. The popularity of the value-payable system continues unabated. The number of articles sent by value-payable post was 436,115 and the declared value Rs. 45,32,803. There is one other matter which should not be dealt with lightly. The number of complaints by the public rose from 6,571 to 7,684. A considerable portion of the increase is said to have been due to sudden changes of addresses in consequence of the Rawalpindi Durbar, the Delhi Camp of Exercise, the preparations for war on the N. W. Frontier, and the military operations in Burma. This is no doubt true to a certain extent. But that cannot surely cover the whole ground. What accounts for the complaint of people who had not the remotest concern with Durbars, Camp exercises, war preparations? Greater vigilance, stricter regularity, and more constant supervision are evidently wanted when complaints of this character are steadily on the increase. The number of offences by postal officials *traced* was 254 in some of which the miscreants were punished departmentally and in others by the Criminal Courts. The complaints must have been lately due to the laxity of the department itself, for the outside Badmash had no large share in the concern. The number of mail robberies, we are told, was only 14, and that surely cannot account for any large percentage of the complaints. It seems, therefore, that there is large room in the department for insisting on rigid discipline and constant supervision, which, if properly exercised, ought to show a considerable diminution in the number of these complaints.

LIFE OF KRISTODAS PAL.

BABU RAM GOPAL SANYAL has rendered an acceptable service to the public by the publication of his "Life of the Honorable Rai Kristodas Pal, Bahadur, C. I. E." It brings together all the salient points in the history of a remarkable career—the career of one who held a foremost place in local politics for well nigh a quarter of a century. His life was the life of an unflinching and single-minded patriot—one worthy of the highest commendation. His great ambition was to serve his country, and he served it in a manner which his countrymen should cherish in grateful remembrance. Adopting for his model the career of Hurrish Chunder Mukerjee, whom he succeeded as editor of the *Hindoo Patriot*, he devoted his entire life to promote the well-being of his countrymen. Even as his predecessor, so did he find more work to do, to hear the tale of woe, to write out petitions and give advice to the poor and the oppressed, than in writing up the paper which he edited so admirably. His house was besieged at all times by suppliants for help, and he did for them all he could and that most cheerfully, and with no other return than the gratitude of the poor. This was the great secret of his paramount influence over the people of Bengal, and none deserved it more worthily. Nor did the rich keep aloof from him. They derived even greater benefit by his advice and co-operation than the poorer classes particularly in connexion with the Rent law discussions. During

the whole period of his incumbency as editor of the *Hindoo Patriot*, which is owned by a board of Trustees, he was left perfectly uncontrolled in regulating its policy, and throughout his whole career, he vindicated the name of the paper, by advocating the amelioration of his countrymen with perfect impartiality. He served all alike, whether rich or poor, whether zemindar or ryot. If anything the poor were dearer to him than the rich; he never hesitated to take the side of the poor when it was in conflict with the rich. This was a peculiar trait in his character, which inspired us with the highest respect for him, and it was one which secured for him the consideration and esteem of all who knew him. In the various offices, mostly honorary, which he held, he was called upon to take a prominent part in almost every subject of public interest. From the time of the mutiny to the last days of his life nothing public transpired in Calcutta in which he was not called upon, in some capacity or other, to contribute his aid or advice, and his counsels, even when not directly followed, served to shape the course of events. Of the Calcutta Municipality, he was the leading spirit for twenty years, and of the British Indian Association he was the foremost worker. Of the service he did in raising the character of this paper we need say nothing; our readers are better judges than we can pretend to be in the matter. This much, however, we can boldly affirm that even his greatest enemies frankly and freely admired the tact, talent, and ability he brought to bear upon the various topics which engaged his attention and called forth his energies. He was always moderate in his tone, uniformly fair in argument, but his sledge-hammer logic was overpowering to his opponents. He was no genius; but by hard unremitting study and the help of an excellent and unfailing memory, he always had at command resources, which he never failed to make the most of in course of argument. He was as ready a writer as a speaker, and he seldom had occasion for any preparation. The history of his life, in short, was the history of Calcutta during the last twenty five years, and to write the one is to write the other. The time, however, for writing such a history has not yet arrived. Many of the actors of that history are yet alive, and the secrets of many affairs in which Kristodas Pal took an active part, cannot now be disclosed. A philosophic history of his life, moreover, requires more time, greater research, and harder labour than what the biographer under notice could bring to bear upon his task. It would be hard and unfair, therefore, to judge of his performance, by any English standard of biographical literature. His province has been more that of an annalist—of a collector of prominent facts—than that of a philosophical hisitorian. Viewing his work in that light, we can strongly recommend it to the favorable notice of the public. They will find in it much that will interest them, and give them a fair idea of the life of a man who has been an honor to our nation. We very much regret that we have not a similar record of the life of his gifted predecessor, the first *Hindoo Patriot*. The two were very dissimilar in their talents. The one was a calm, quiet, arduous worker; the other a brilliant enthusiast in the highest sense of that word. But both had one common object in view, the good of their country, and both consecrated their lives in its service. May their lives serve as models for our rising and future generations to copy. They cannot find better models.

There are a few erroneous statements in the book in connexion with the history of this paper; but we do not think it worth our while to notice them on the present occasion.

MR. BADSHAH'S APPOINTMENT.

WE have been expecting to see some defence in the press of Mr. Badshah's appointment to the Postmaster-Generalship of the North-Western Provinces, but in vain. No respectable paper has a word to say in its favor that is worth hearing. Even the *Indian Spectator*, which is edited by a Parsi gentleman, has set its face against it. The editor is too true to the traditions of the press not to see the mischief of subordinating the interest of the public to race considerations. To Mr. Badshah, the appointment is, doubtless, very advantageous. He is an officer of barely seven years two months' standing, being the 26th on the list of Assistant Magistrates, with a substantive pay of Rs. 500 a month. In the ordinary course of promotion in the Service, it would have taken at least four years more to raise him to the rank of a first grade Joint Magistrate on Rs. 900. By the appointment in question, he at once surpasses some twenty of his seniors, and begins work with Rs. 1,100 a month, and by the time his seniors come to their Rs. 900, he will be drawing Rs. 1,500. Good luck could have scarcely helped him to a better position. But what is good luck to him is positive injury to his seniors, and those who have the regulation of this good luck cannot expect that their conduct would pass unchallenged. And the Press cannot allow such a piece of favoritism to be carried on without censure. Nor are the seniors of Mr. Badshah in the Civil Service the only persons injured. The juniors of the retiring officer, Mr. Saligram, in the Postal Department, are more deeply concerned, and the injustice done them is certainly very grave. Had a postal officer been promoted, there would have been a long series of promotions through the different ranks, and this has been prevented by bringing in an outsider. The *Pioneer* meets the difficulty by saying that "the belief that Mr. Dillon, the present Comptroller of Post Office Accounts, an official not only eminently qualified but altogether entitled to rise, will be appointed to the Postmaster-Generalship of the Punjab, when vacant, should go far to assure those interested that they are unlikely to leave them out in the cold." But this is a miserable plea; it amounts only to saying that the injustice will probably not be repeated. Had there been a promotion allowed now, there would have been another when a vacancy took place in the Punjab, and the Postal officers would have got two promotions, instead of one. The promise of not doing an injustice a second time is no justification of the first act. There is a third party concerned; it is the public, which is of all others the most interested in the efficiency of the Postal Department, and this party has been seriously injured by this act of injustice. The public knows nothing of races, and tribes, and castes; it wants the ablest officers for the management of the public departments, and no policy can be sound which militates against this demand. It may be the policy of Government to employ native races more largely than at present, and we would be the last to oppose it, so long as it may be consistent with efficiency. Our position is that there are many Indians who are as well qualified to discharge public duties efficiently as any European, and we advocate their employment; but we cannot for a moment tolerate injury to the healthy working of public departments for the sake of any nation or caste. In the present instance, we hold the selection has been bad, and therefore we condemn it. Mr. Badshah passed the Civil Service Examination, and in preparing for it, studied all the subjects included in the curriculum of that test, but the details and minutiæ of Post Offices management did not form a part of them. Since entering the Service, he has been engaged in petty criminal work, latterly in sub-divisional work, and there again he had nothing to do with Post Office management. Arguing on these facts, we conclude that he is totally unfit to be the guiding spirit and head of a department which requires thorough mastery of details for satisfactory management. If we be mistaken in our premises, we are open to correction; but as at present advised, we see no reason to suspect any error in our premises. The Allahabad print, in a half-hearted gingerly way, says, "if the Government are right in decreeing that one of the five Postmasters General which the Department employs shall be a native gentleman, we shall give them credit for having endeavoured to secure the best man available, whatever we may think of the result." We have not seen the Government decree, and cannot say that it decrees that only one post be thrown open to the Indian public. Admitting that it has done so, we deny that there has been any concession to the natives at all. Practically it is a restoration of the post to the Civil Service, and not a concession. We might as well say the appointment of Mr. B. L. Gupta to a District Judgeship is a "concession" to native claims. Were we to look upon Mr. Badshah's appointment as an extension of the privileges of the natives, still we feel certain that the Government cannot fairly claim any "credit for having endeavoured to secure the best man available." The endeavour to be effectual should have kept the Government within the pale of the Postal Service where the fullest experience is at command, and not sent it out into the lower grades of the Civil Service, where no knowledge at all of Postal work is available. The man who wants a competent Meteorologist for the Surveyor General's office, and hunts for one among the Sontals of Kharakpur makes not a greater mistake practically, and cannot claim any credit for his "endeavour" to get the fittest man. We are ready to concede to Mr. Badshah the fullest share of intelligence and considerable knowledge of the routine of Magisterial work, but we cannot believe that they qualify him for the details of a Postmaster-Generalship, no more than the transcendental talents, learning and experience of Mr. Gladstone do to take command of the Channel fleet. Mr. Badshah will have to be coached; he will have to learn his business; he will have to leave things to go on in a happy-go-lucky way while he is in his pupilage, and this is what we have most to complain of in the interest of the public. It is said that Government had Hobson's choice of the matter, as there is no native in the Postal Service who could be fitly employed. We take this to be a mere begging of the question. There is nothing to show that such is really the case. We know nothing of the relative qualifications of postal officers, but we have no hesitation in saying that Babu Woomachurn Dass, the Assistant Comptroller, who now draws Rs. 600 per month, or Babu Sarodaprasad Rai, Superintendent, office of Director General of the Post Offices in India, whose pay is Rs. 400, or Babu Madanmohun Bysack, of the Bengal Postal Circle, who also draws Rs. 400 a month, would have brought to the office an amount of departmental knowledge which Mr. Badshah will not possess even after the four years' novitiate which he is to get through at public expense.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE date of the Viceregal departure from Calcutta has been finally fixed upon. His Excellency leaves the Presidency on the 23rd of March, but does not go to Simla straight. There is a talk of a short legislative session at Umballa to hurry through the new Punjab land Bill. The Budget, it is said, will probably be ready on the 15th proximo, and may not for once take the shape of a flying farewell minute.

OUR readers will be glad to learn that His Excellency the Viceroy will leave Government House on the evening of the 17th, at 7 P.M., instead of at 9 P.M., as previously announced. The earlier hour will prove more convenient for the public who wish to follow the Viceroy. The route will be kept open till 9 P.M., and carriages wishing to follow the same route as the Viceregal *cortege* will thus be enabled to make the same tour at such hour as will be most convenient to them for any time up to two hours after the Viceroy has passed.

MR. J. B. LYALL, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab elect, will, it is said, probably be decorated on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal have appointed Mr. W. D. Cruickshank, the Deputy Secretary, to succeed Mr. Hardie in the office of Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. William Westland, the Inspector of Branches, will succeed Mr. Cruickshank as Deputy Secretary, and Mr. A. M. Lindsay will succeed Mr. Westland.

MR. SAMUEL Harraden whose reputation in the musical world is well established publishes an Indian Version of the National anthem which comes handy at this Jubilee time. The words are well-chosen and appropriate and the spirit

of the original anthem is well preserved. Mr. Harraden was formerly professor of the Calcutta Hindoo College and is the author of "India's prayer greeting to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales." Copies of the song can be procured from Messrs. Harold &co.

THE annual prize distribution of the Bethune School, which came off on Wednesday last was fittingly presided over by Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin, who evinces a great interest in the institution. The lavish decorations of the crowded hall and the showy attire of the youthful pupils and their excellent music had a very charming effect on the occasion, and the prizes given away were handsome and useful. It is satisfactory to know that the School is making good progress and commands public patronage in an unprecedented degree. Miss Chandramukhi Bose, M.A. has been appointed to act as the Lady Superintendent, and has filled the post with credit to herself and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. The results at the University examinations were all that could be desired. Two of the pupils had obtained the degree of B. A., and Miss Kamini Sen was the first lady who had taken honours, her subject being Sanskrit, in which she stood fifth out of fifteen candidates. The pupils numbered 128, all unmarried, with the exception of one who was a widow: sixteen were above the age of fourteen, and seven above ten and below fourteen. The Chief Justice, who addressed the meeting expressed his gratification at this progress, and tendered the pupils some excellent advice as to their duties after the termination of their scholastic career, reminding them that their object should be to fit themselvs for the place they were destined to occupy in the world. The first mission of a woman was to elevate and purify those around her. The time would come when they would be required to comfort their fellow-creatures, and there was no consolation which came to a man so sweetly as that which comes from a woman.

BABU DINABANDHU SANYAL of Beharampur Murshidabad, who is already favourably known to the Bengal literary public as the author of a life of the late Justice Dwarkanath Mitra is, we are informed, engaged on a literary work of some magnitude. It is nothing short of a comprehensive history of Murshidabad which is to extend over three volumes of 400 octavo pages each. The work of composition will occupy, it is estimated, four years, besides years of research. Babu Dinabundhu Sanyal appeals to the public for support and patronage in this arduous task, and it is to be hoped that his appeal will be responded to by the nobility and gentry of Calcutta whom the work, if carried on in a spirit of independent research and impartiality, cannot fail to deeply interest. The materials for the most part are ready at hand, and the author has been promised help by several eminent men, foremost of whom is Mr. Skrine, the Magistrate of Baharampur. As the prospectus rightly remarks "the history of Murshidabad during the greater portion of the last century is the history of Bengal, as it affords a portrait gallery of Bengal Celebrities."

AFTER a prolonged absence of four years, Mr. Lalmohun Ghose arrived in Bombay by the last mail Steamer and is shortly expected in Calcutta. The whole of the Indian nation felt disappointed at his disappointment. It has been his constant effort during his prolonged exile to ventilate the numerous Indian grievances among the sympathising British public and to get them redressed so far as possible. His ability, earnestness and eloquence must have vastly elevated the educated Indian in their estimation, and made them think better of him than some English Journals insist on representing. That by itself is no small gain, and it is to be hoped that a fitting welcome will be accorded him on his return home.

AMONG the Jubilee incidents will be an evening party at 9-30 P.M. on Wednesday at the Government House. The Jubilee will be celebrated by the India Club on Thursday which will entertain its members and the public at a sumptuous Steamer party Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons have arranged for a pleasure steamer trip to the new Hooghly Bridge on the same day.

MR. MACDONELL will be, it is said, confirmed as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Mr. P. Nolan will be confirmed as Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the General and Revenue Departments. Mr. Mackenzie, the Home Secretary now on furlough, will on his return, get the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces when Mr. Fitzpatrick the officiating incumbent will go to Mysore as Resident.

THE second membership of the Bengal Board of Revenue will be vacant on Mr. H. J. Reynolds taking leave in March. The officiating appointment will not, it is said, be determined upon until after Sir Steuart Bayley's arrival in Calcutta.

A WELL attended meeting of the Calcutta Medical Society was held on the 9th instant in the Medical College, at which it was unanimously resolved that an address should be presented to the Queen Empress, on the occasion of the Jubilee of her reign, by the Society in conjunction with the general body of medical men residing and practising in Calcutta. The address will lie on the table of the College library for signature on the 14th and 15th instants.

BABU Jadulal Mullick, of Pathuriaghatta, entertains Sir Rivers Thompson and a number of select friends this evening at his palatial residence.

THE prison gate will be opened wide on the auspicious morning of the 16th, and all those who may be liberated with impunity, will receive their freedom. At such periods of universal rejoicing and general liberation of bondsmem, it would be invidious to specialize any cases of mercy, as perhaps it would be unnecessary. We cannot, however, help calling attention of Government to one peculiarly unfortunate case which, we have no doubt, will excite pity and commiseration in all. One Loke Nath Dutt, a high class Kayastha of Uttar Sangar in Sylhet, was convicted of murder sixteen years ago, and the High Court on appeal reduced the sentence of death passed by Sessions Judge to one of transportation for life. Many things transpired on appeal which convinced the learned judges that the prisoner was not guilty of deliberate murder. In their judgment they said :—"We think that it is not a case in which we can hold it proved that Loke Nath Dutt has committed a deliberate murder. There is no sufficient evidence to connect him with the murder which finally resulted out of the illegal acts of the prisoners." Strangely enough, however, several fellow prisoners, got off with the easier term of seven years, and were discharged on the occasion of the assumption of the title ofQueen-Empress by Her Majesty the Queen. Loke Nath's wife also petitioned for her husband's release on that occasion but without avail. His unfortunate case is urged once more on the attention of Government, when, in the exercise of its gracious prerogative of mercy it is about to mark the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign by a general liberation of prisoners. Sixteen years' banishment ought to be regarded as sufficient atonement for any crime that Loke Nath may really have been guilty of. He is now a crippled-down old man of upwards fifty, and is, we should think, an eminently fit object of mercy.

UP to this time, the Madrasis have done the best in collecting funds for Jubilee memorials. Their list has come up to Rs. 70,000 while the Bombayites are lagging at 33,000, and the Ditchers at 27,000. The failure in our city, for it is positively a failure, is due, as we said would be the case, to the mistake committed by the General Committee by giving dark hints about remitting a portion of the subscription, for the benefit of the Imperial Institute in London. We have been creditably informed that the non-officials have flatly refused to subscribe, if their subscriptions are to be sent away from this country. They hold, and very justly, that unless the Indian subscribers are allowed a voice in the management of the Institute they should not subscribe. Many residents, both European and Indian, say that the cost of illuminating their private dwellings and offices will be heavy, and they cannot supplement it by subscriptions for England. The matter was brought to the notice of the General Committee in connexion with the GovernmentCircular regarding the Imperial Institute, on Thursday last, and it was felt to be serious enough to necessitate a special resolution. The resolution, as reported in the morning papers, runs thus: "That the Executive committee be instructed to inform the public that any portion of their subscription which they desire to have devoted to the Imperial Institute will be set aside for the purpose, if so expressly requested. All other subscriptions will be at the disposal of the Committee for such permanent memorial in Bengal as may be eventually decided upon." This was foreshadowed in the Circular which we published last week,and in which it was distinctly promised that the memorial would be a "provincial" one. We are glad that the original error has now been fully rectified. But the rectification comes too late. The time for raising subscriptions is all but entirely passed. The Jubilee celebration takes place the day after to-morrow, and after that day, it would require no ordinary effort to make people voluntarily open their purse-strings.

THE Calcutta Executive Committee have given reason for great disappointment. They have gone to work in a business like manner, it may be, but they have utterly failed to grasp the spirit which should pervade their doings on grand and momentous occasions like this. The shop principle is too much on the ascendant, and it is announced that people who care to have a close view of the fire-works will have to pay black-mail in the shape of an admission fee to the race stand, the carriage-enclosure, or the reserved-enclosure as the case may be. The fees will be rupees five in the first and second case, and rupee one in the third. The idea is to recover, so far as possible, the expenses incurred by the Committee in getting up the fireworks, but it is totally out of keeping with the nature of the case. The fireworks have been got up partly with the money contributed by the Municipality *i. e.*, the rate-payers of Calcutta, and partly with the subscriptions of the public, and the Executive Commitee have no right whatever to make a job of it. Then we have Her Majesty's representative cordially inviting all loyal subjects to witness the fireworks, and the ExecutiveCommittee practically cancel the invitation, and demuely announce that all who have been invited cannot be allowed admission, unless they pay for the privilege. Under the arrangements now in progress, all but the chosen few who are allowed to be on the deputations, or who arewilling to pay, will be totally excluded from the tamasha, as the high screen said to be in the course of erection will allow any thing but a glimpse of rockets and such other things that ascend far in the sky. In their capacity as municipal rate-payers, as Government tax-payers, as independent subscribers, they get up the whole thing at their expense, but when they go to the tamasha, the burly Police constable informs them, that they cannot get a glimpse of it unless they pay a tax. This is adding insult to injury. The idea of excluding the Maharajah of Durbhanga and Maharajah Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, each of whom has subscribed Rs. 5,000 for the tamasha, on the ground of their not paying a fee of Rs. 5, is indeed ludicrous. Doubtless, the scheme will bring some grit to the mill, but it is totally arbitrary and insulting. The pistols of Dick Turpin brought in money, but Dick Turpin was not a Municipal Commissioner acting under constitutional law. How very different was the arrangement on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' reception under the superintendence of Sir Stuart Hogg !

ANOTHER tax still which the pleasure seeker is called upon to pay on the Jubilee day will be for the official and authorized programme for the fire works! Messrs. Newman & Co., who have been entrusted with its preparation, call for early orders, to avoid disappointment, and the programme will not be published until the

Jubilee morning lest those that don't pay for it should see what is in it!

THE *Englishman* explains that the procession on the night of the illuminations in Calcutta will be regulated strictly according to the official notification. Only those named in the notification will be included in the State *cortege* which will start from Government House, and will be escorted by the Viceroy's Body Guard. At a short distance, the private carriages will follow, and for these, beyond the fact that they will be kept in line, there will be no special rules. They will join the procession in the order in which they arrive at the starting-point, the north front of Government House. All wheeled traffic will be disallowed in the prescribed Viceregal route between sunset and till after the procession has passed. The show would be effective in the extreme, if infantry and cavalry regiments in the garrison with band and colors were made to escort the distinguished *cortege*. The private carriages, it should be remembered, will be allowed at a foot pace and in one line only. When the procession has reached the Government House, the regular carriage traffic will be resumed which will not be, we suppose, till the little hours of the morning.

THE horti-agricultural show of the year, which came off on Thursday last, is pronounced by connoisseurs as an unqualified success, There was a distinguished gathering present on the ground, including Her Excellency Lady Dufferin and Sir Rivers and Lady Thompson. The flower and ornamental foliage show was pronounced to be quite equal to what similar shows in England could produce, and much of the success of the Exhibition is due to the exertions of Mr. S. P. Chatterjee, the enterprising nursery-man of Narcaldanga, whose exhibits carried off the palm in the various departments. Mr. J. C. Biswas, of the Empress Nursery, the Royal Botanical Gardens, the Agri-Horticultural society's Gardens, the Belvedere and the Eden Gardens, and those of the Maharaja of Cooch Behar and of Barrackpore Park, and some amateurs including Rai Prasanochander Banerjee made a successful show.

THE following official programme for the opening of the new Hooghly Railway Bridge will be of interest to those that propose to attend the ceremony, which will be performed by His Excellency the Viceroy on Monday the 21st instant. "A special train will leave the Howrah station at 8-15 A.M. to convey invited guests to the bridge, and will cross the bridge to the Naihatti side of the river, returning to the Hooghly side, before the arrival of the Viceregal party by another special train. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will invite the Viceroy to declare the bridge open, which having been done, the party will adjourn to breakfast, served on the large pontoons. After breakfast, a special train, with the Viceroy's carriages attached, will return to Calcutta *via* the bridge and the Eastern Bengal State Railway, arriving at Sealdah at half past twelve o'clock."

AT the presentation of addresses to the Viceroy, on Wednesday the procedure will be as follows :— After the addresses have been read, they will be all placed in a casket which the Lieutenant-Governor will hand over to the Viceroy, accompanying the act with a short speech. The Viceroy will then, in his turn, make a speech to the assembly. The addresses, it should be noted, will be limited to public bodies and Associations in Bengal. Associations having head quarters in other provinces will have the opportunity of presenting their addresses to the head of their own provincial administration. The necessary arrangements will be made by Local Governments.

SEVERAL novels have been written of late by Hindu ladies in Bengali, and some of these are of considerabe merit. The latest is one entitled *Sativa Saroja*, and it ranks high as a literary effort by a Hindu lady. Mrs. Mahamaya Dutt, for that is the name of the authoress, has thought fit to suppress it from the title-page of her book, but she has given it at the foot of the dedication of her book to her mother, and we do not, therefore, divulge any secret, and we are sure that our readers should like to know it. Nor need she be at all desirous to withold it from the public. She writes with great ease and elegance, and the plot of her story is in every way creditable to her. She attempts nothing highly artistic or sensational. She has no startling *denouement*, or sudden surprises; for piquant situations, and striking tableaux, one would look in vain in her book. Hers is a simple tale of love, told in homely language, but for all that, it is peculiarly interesting, and we can well recommend it to those who care for a picture of quiet domestic life in Bengal, but slightly removed from the reality in only a few scenes.

TELEGRAMS.

IN the House of Commons on the 8th instant, Mr. Parnell, in a moderate speech, moved an amendment to the Address, denying that any disorder existed in those parts of Ireland where rents have been suitably reduced, and adding that autonomy, and not repression, was the remedy for the crisis. It was after a protracted discussion rejected by a majority of 352 agsinst 246.

SIR Charles Warren, Commissioner of Police, has forbidden an intended torchlight procession of Socialists in London, which was to take place in the West-End in celebration of the anniversary of the Trafalgar Square riots of last year.

THE Socialists succeeded in holding a meeting on the evening of the 8th instant at Clerkenwell. A body of roughs afterwards damaged and robbed several shops in the neighbourhood.

SIR Charles Warren denies that there were any shops pillaged in Clerkenwell by Socialists.

THE Negus of Abyssynia (Kin John) has written to the General Commanding the Italian forces at Massowah demanding the evacuation of the country.

SIR Drummond Wolff has submitted proposals to Kiamil Pacha which are to serve as a basis for negotiations.

THE Italian Ministry have resigned in consequence of the attacks made on them in Parliament since the disaster at Massowah.

THE official account of the Italian defeat at Massowah shows that the Italians lost 23 officers and 407 men in killed, and 82 men wounded.

THE principal point in the proposals that Sir H. Drummond Wolff will make to the Porte will be for the neutralization of Egypt

THE *Temps* states that the main points of the proposals made by Sir H. M. Drummond Wolff to the Porte are that autonomy be secured to Egypt under the suzerainty of the Sultan; that capitulations be suppressed, and that Egypt be made neutral as in the case of Belgium. It is also proposed that free transit through the Suez Canal be allowed in time of peace or war, and that permission be granted for the passage of troops through the Canal and by land in time of peace or war. It is further proposed that the majority of officers in the Egyptian army be English, and that British troops should re-occupy Egypt in the event of any disorder. The present British occupation is to cease as soon as the Powers adhere to those proposals.

FRANCE has now assented to the abolition of the corvette in Egypt on certain conditions.

THE English Press unanimously oppose the scheme for the neutralization of Egypt.

NOTWITHSTANDING a Papal despatch desiring the Catholics in the Reichstag to support the Army Bill, Dr. Wind-thorst, Leader of the Ultramontane Party, together with the Catholic electors, decline to give their support.

A Socialist electoral meeting at Berlin, has been dispersed by the military. Several of the Socialists who offered resistance were wounded.

THE French Chamber of Deputies has adopted a military credit of eighty-six millions of francs asked for by General Boulanger.

FRESH reports are current at Berlin of the persistent massing of French troops on the frontier. The French are also said to be despatching large quantities of provisions to the frontier.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE, the Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine, speaking at a banquet at Strasbourg, said that the times would remain serious until the French accepted the existing situation unreservedly.

SIR JAMES Fergusson, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, speaking at a banquet given by the Chamber of Commerce, said that he regarded an outbreak of war in Europe as unlikely.

A number of Generals and other officers who were serving with the French forces in Algeria have, in accordance with orders from head-quarters, left to take up commands in France. Several Battalions, now in Algeria, have been ordered to proceed to France.

A further Papal despatch has been received at Berlin re-enjoining the Catholics in the Reichstag to support the Army Bill.

THE Right Hon. Mr. Goschen has been elected member for St. George's, Hanover Square, by a majority of 4,157 votes over Mr. Haysman, the Radical candidate, who only polled 1,545 votes against Mr. Goschen's 5,702.

EARL DUNRAVEN has resigned the post of Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies for reasons similar to those which prompted Lord Randolph Churchill to resign.

THE preliminary negotiations with the Grand Vizier and the Bulgarian Delegates have not as yet produced any result.

M. ZANKOFF, of the Russophile party in Soffia, is insisting upon extreme conditions, notably for the appointment of a Russian General as Minister of war in the new Cabinet.

THE Envoys of the Great Powers have not taken any part in the negotiations.

THE Russian Gevornment has decided to assemble a large squadron in Japanese waters.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL,— ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CASES OF CHRONIC COUGH.— This celebrated Oil has been most extensively and successfully used in the treatment of Chronic Coughs, It effectually corrects the morbid action and deposits of the mucous surface of the throat and bronchial tubes, and speedily allays the irritation which produces frequent and prolonged coughing. Dr. Hunter Semple, Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, writes :—"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the Light Brown Cod Liver Oil introduced into medical practice by Dr. de Jongh, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I can fully believe that, from its richness in chemical principles, it is superior in efficacy to many, or perhaps all, of the pale-coloured oils. I have found Dr. de Jongh's Oil very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co, 210, High Holborn London.

TAR IS REMEDY.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION, which has eyoked the greatest praise from the medical professions of England, France, Belgium, America, etc., has been justly appreciated in the civil and military hospitals.

It is successfully employed in all diseases for which resinous products are resorted to, such as colds, pathisis, asthma, catarrah, throat affections, and diseases of the skin and bladder.

In GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION we have tar in all its purity, denuded of its acripness and of hurtful properties.

The Doctor no longer finds difficultyin ndispensing tar with necessary accuracy, and the patient has the wherewithal to prepare instantaneously tar-water at once powerful, efficacious and very pleasing to the taste. Its concentration allows progressive increase of the doses, and employment, internal or external in all purposes.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is easy to use for a table spoonful of the liquid poured into a tumbler of water, instantly produces a tar-water which is singularly efficacious in affections of chest and throat.

For warm countries it constitutes the hygienic beverage *per excellence*.

Sold by all chemists. Agents in Calcutta Messrs. Bathgate and Co., R, Scott Thomson and Co.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the following books and pamphlets :

1. Kabita Sangraha by Ishwar Chunder Gupta edited by Gopal Chunder Mookerjee.
2. Forms of pleadings in Civil Suits.
3. Government of India. Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 1 of 1886-87.
4. The Indian Jurist No. 1 Vol. XI.
5. The Theosophist of February 1887.
6. The First Report of the Kumbulitola Boys' Reading Club.
7. The Capital of India, by Sir George Campbell, K.C.S.I., M.P.
8. The Voice of India.
9. 'Tomike' in Bengali published by Baboo Ashootose Chatterjee.
10. Weather Charts of the Bay of Bengal and Adjacent Sea North of the Equator published by order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, by the Metrological Department of the Government of India.
11. India's National Anthem, by Samuel arr Harreden, F.G.S.
12. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XX 1887.

MOFUSIL SUBSCRIPIONS.	Rs.	As
The Omravatee City, Library	13	4
Hurrydass Beharydass Desa, Esqre. Junaghur	17	10
H. H. Maharaja, of Burdwan	13	4
Treasurer N. B. S. Railway, Saidpore	6	10
Dalpatbhai Bhagubha Esqre, Ahmedabad	13	4
M. Baroonh Esqre. Gowhatty	13	0
The Satara Native General Library	13	4
Babu Gopal Chunder Chuckerbutty, Bahraich	13	4
,, Hurrydass Mookerjee, Dabigunge	6	10
,, Bhugwan Persad Dutt, Poorea	13	4
,, Sham Chand Dhur, Sedhar, Bhangulpore	8	0
,, Hurrish Chunder Ghose, Haturia	13	4
,, Kadar Nath Bagchee, Nainital	6	10
,, Rajendro Kumar Bose, Srinagore, Dacca	3	6
,, Mahendra Nath Mookerjee, Guptipara	10	0
,, Hurro Chunder Roy, Jarrah	13	4
,, Jodoo Gopal Banerjee, Jhansi	12	12
,, Makhomlal, Patna College	3	0
,, Nobin Chunder Mitra, Bankipore	13	4
,, Muhim Chunder Biswas, Nuddia	10	0
,, Kadar Nath Pal, Tahirpore	10	0
,, Sitanath Banerjee, Julpigoree	10	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*February 9, 1887.*

GENERAL,—Moulvi Mahamed Abdul Kadir, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Contai, Midnapore, is transferred to Furridpore, and is posted to the sudder station of that District.

Babu Kally Sunker Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector is appointed to have charge of the Katai Sub-Division of the Midnapore District.

Mr. J. H. Meadies, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector Rampore Hat, Birbhum (on suspension), was on leave for three months from the afternoon of the 20th March 1886, under section 128, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code. He was also on leave without allowances for two months from the 23rd September last.

The services of Mr. K. J. Badshah, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Atia, Mymensingh, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Department of Finance and Commerce

Mr J. Posford, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the sudder station of the District of Backergunge

Mr. Posford is appointed to act District and Sessions Judge of Backergunge during the absence, on furlough, of J. Fe Bradbury, or until further orders.

Mr J White, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Madhubani, Durbhunga, is allowed furlough for two years. under section 132 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st April 1887.

Mr William Sheriff is appointed to be Honorary Captain in the "Central Bengal Light Horse."

Mr J F Stevens, District and Sessions Judge, Mymensingh, is appointed to act temporarily as District and Sessions Judge of Chittagong, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr F W R Cowley, or until further orders.

Mr F F Handley, C S has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for eight months.

Babu Jadunath Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, on leave, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Burdwan.

Babu Tara Prasad Chatterji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Manbhum.

Legislative—With the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, the Lieutenant Governor appoints Mr A W Croft, C I E and Dr Mohendro Lall Sircar, C I E under the provisions of the 29th, 30th and 45th sections of the Indian Council, Act of 1861, to be members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

Education—Mr A Ewbank, Principal, Patna College, is allowed furlough for four months, under section 50, chapter V of the Civil Leave code, with effect from the 15th June next, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Opium—Mr A B Kennedy, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Ghazipore, acted as Sub Deputy Opium Agent of Ghazipore from the 30th August to the 1st November 1886.

Babu Jugodishwar Chatterji acted as an Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent in the Benares Agency from the 31st August to the 31st October 1886.

Mr J S R Innes, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for six months on sick certificate.

Mr C H Pratt acted as an Assistant Sub Deputy Opium Agent in the Benares Agency from the 24th July to the 1st November 1886.

Zoological Gardens—The Director of Public Instruction is appointed to be an ex-officio member of the committee for the management of the Zoological Gardens, Calcutta.

Medical—Dr J L Hendley, Officiating Medical Officer in charge of the Northern Bengal State Railway, is confirmed in that appointment.

Dr R S Ashe, Officiating Civil Medical Officer Julpigori, is confirmed in the Bengal Uncovenanted Medical Service.

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Advertisements.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Sealed tenders will be received up to 2 P. M., on the 21st Instant for breaking Imported stone ballast at the Municipal store Depots from April 1887 to 31st March 1888.

2. The stone is to be broken so as to pass freely in all directions through a ring 2 inches in diameter and to be stacked for measurement.

3. The rate for breaking 100 cft. of stone as specified including cost of stacking is to be stated in the tender which must be accompanied with Rs. 1000 as earnest Money.

4. The successful tenderer must sign a deed of contract duly stamped and registered at his own expense within three weeks after the acceptance of his tender.

5. Any further information required can be obtained on application.

6. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

UDOY NARAN SINGHA.
76 *Supd. of Stores.*

From the 16th February, 1887
The Grand Gala day of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress' Jubilee.
WILL BE OUT
A Weekly Journal entitled
THE HINDU HERALD
Having for its principal object the exposition of the disputed points of the Sastras and the solution of the gravest problems of society and Practical Politics from a strictly Hindu point of view.
The most select and thoughtful writers of the day have promised to contribute to the journal and the services of a veteran journalist have been secured for its editorship.
SIZE—Foolscap, six forms (12 pages)
SUBSCRIPTION—[Strictly in advance] Rs. 3 per annum before the Jubilee, and Rs. 5 after the Jubilee.
Syamacharana Bhattacharya B. A. F. T. S.
MANAGER,
HINDU HERALD OFFICE,
4, Tamer's Lane, College Street,
CALCUTTA. 69

NOTICE.
LOST.
On Wednesday January 19, 1887 between 4½ and 6 P.M.
TWO CURRENCY NOTES OF 500 Rs. EACH.
No. R 94 05318 and R 94 05319
Any one bringing these notes to the owner, or giving information which will lead to the discovery thereof, will be suitably rewarded.
LALIT MADHUB SIRCAR,
53, WELLINGTON STREET.
68 *Bowbazar, Calcutta.*

TO HINDOO PRINCES & RAJAHS.

THE "LINGAM MAHADEO."
DATING BACK 1700 YEARS.
EXHIBITED IN THE JEWEL ROOM, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1883-84, IS NOW OFFERED FOR SALE-OFFERS TO J. M. L. CARE OF
GRINDLAY & Co.,
72 *Calcutta.*

RESAM-TATTA
[Hand Book On Silk.]
BY KUMAR SASISEKHARESVAR ROY.

OPINION OF THE PRESS.

"** It is a work on the silk industry of this country written chiefly from a practical stand point. It contains a great deal of very valuable information on the subject, which is sure to be of incalculable use to persons desiring to engage in silk operations. All this information has been, again, collected with an amount of care and diligence, which make its correctness and reliability, for practical purposes, unquestionable. The difficulties attending the silk industry are also carefully pointed out, and means for overcoming them are suggested. It shows that the author is a knowing and earnest man. who is sincerely anxious to guide the educated intelligence of his country into practical channels. That intelligence, we hope, will accept his guidance, and set itself seriously to the task of effecting the much needed improvement in the conditions of Indian economic life, which indians justly prize so highly, must of necessity wither away." THE CALCUTTA REVIEW-January 87)

"The book under notice bears the impress of patient research, and is the result of the writer's personal practical knowledge of the subject. The efforts of the Kumar at popularizing the lucrativeness of the silk trade, deserve the warmest gratitude of his young country men, who can, in the most substantial manner return their thanks to him by earnestly taking up the industry which has been so sympthetically brought to their notice." THE INDIAN AGRICULTURIST JANUARY 8)

"আমাদের দেশে রেসম ব্যবসা কত সহজ, কিরূপ লাভজনক, এবং আমাদের দেশের সকল শ্রেণীর পক্ষেই ইহা কিরূপ উপযোগী—যিনি এই বইখানি পড়িবেন তিনিই তাহা বুঝিতে পারিবেন। এক কথায় বই খানি ভাল হইয়াছে, কিন্তু বইখানির আমরা অধিক প্রশংসা করিব, কিম্বা লেখক কুমার শশীশেখরেশ্বরের অধিক প্রশংসা করিব—তাহা বুঝিতে পারিতেছিন। আজকাল কথায়, বক্তৃতায় দেশহিতৈষিতা, উদারত দেখাইতে অনেককে দেখা যায়—কিন্তু যথার্থ দেশের জন্য নিঃশব্দে কাজ করিতে ইহঁার মত কয় জন আছেন জানিনা। এখন অন্নকাজ কর্ম্মহীন জীবিকান্বেষী বাঙ্গালীগণ এই পুস্তকখানি পড়িয়া রেসম কীটের ব্যবসায়ে হস্তক্ষেপ করিয়া লেখকের উদ্দেশ্য সাধন করুন এই প্রার্থনা। বইখানি পড়িলে অনেকেরই যে রেসম ব্যবসা করিতে ইচ্ছা হইবে—ইহা আমাদের বিশ্বাস।" (ভারতী, আষাঢ়, ১২৯৩)।

Price Ans 8, Postage 1 Anna
Agriculturist can have this book free on application with 1 Anna Postage Stamp.
Krishi Karjalaya, Tahirpur-Rajshaye } Baikanto Nath Roy,
74

Bank of Bengal.
HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad, Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures, Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE.
51 Secretary and Treasurer.

MONEY.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE, and Sales and Purchases, of Houses, Lands & Zemindaries, arranged.

A Stamp should always accompany all letters for reply.

DAY & CO.,

69, Aheereetolah Street, Calcutta.

টাকা কর্জ্জ—বাটী, জমী কিম্বা জমিদারি বন্ধক রাখিয়া আমরা কর্জ্জের সুবন্দোবস্ত করিয়া থাকি, এবং জমি জরাৎ খরিদ বিক্রয়েরও ভার লইয়া থাকি,—প্রত্যুত্তরের জন্য ১ খানি ষ্ট্যাম্প পাঠাইবেন।

ডে এণ্ড কোং

66 ৩৬ নং আহিরীটোলা ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা।

The Pain Specific.

GUARANTEED to cure Pains in the chest, back upper and lower extremities, neck, groins, Joints Neuralgic Pains, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago Paralysis, colics, &c., used externally. In bottles Rs. 2 and Rs. 4, Packing As. 4.

33 W. Rooder & Co., Surgeons, Simla, Calcutta.

JUST READY.

Notes on the English Entrance Course for 1888. Part 1. By Bholanath Pal. M. A. Head Master Hare School. Price of the complete Notes. Rs. 2/2 post free. To be had of B. Banerjee & Co., 25, Cornwallis Street. 56

JUST PUBLISHED

THE COURT FEES ACT.

(ACT VII OF 1870).

With copious notes of decided cases upto April 1886,—Rules, Circular Orders, Notifications &c., of the High Courts, the Government of India, and the Local Governments, and a full Index. By Jivankrishna Ghose, Pleader District Court, Alipur.

To be had from Messrs B. Bannerjee & Co., Booksellers, 25 Cornwallis Street, at the Bar Library, Alipur, and from the Editor Jaliaparah, Bhowanipur.

Cloth bound and neatly got up.

64 Price Rs. 1-8. Postage As. 4.

S. K. DAS'S

(L. E. Jnankura)

PODDARI & JEWELLERY SHOP.

Rampoor Boalia, Rajshaye.

All kinds of gold and silver ornaments such as Diamond rings from Rs. 125—40, Pokhraj rings (almost resembling the lustre of Diamond) 20-16, Diamond cut double gold necklaces 200-35, Diamond cut gold Armlet 200-35, Earrings 80-45, Kan 300-150, Seal Rings 16-10, Silver Ganga Jamoona Anklet 60-30, &c., and silver plates and pearl necklaces, are always kept ready for sale.

2. The solder used in any ornament does, in no case, lower the value of the gold of the ornament, when melted, more than one rupee per tollah.

3. All ornaments purchased at the shop, are received back on deduction of one rupee per tollah for gold and one anna per tollah for silver ornaments; the price refunded being regulated by the market price of gold and silver at the time.

4. Necklaces and armlets with diamond cuts which are generally made with gold that lowers the value of the gold 4 to 5 Rs. per tollah, when melted, are, to special order, made without using any solder of lower value.

5. Mofusil orders with earnest money are instantly supplied per value payable post.

CERTIFICATES.

আমি শ্রীকৃষ্ণ বাবুর নিকট যে সমুদয় আভরণ লইয়াছি, তাহাতে কোন কৃত্রিমতা দেখিতে পাই নাই।

কাকিনীয়া রাজধানী। শ্রীগোবিন্দ মোহন রায়।

"আপনার দেকানে প্রস্তুত গহনা গুলি অতি সুন্দর গঠণ হইয়াছিল, এবং যতদূর জানিতে পারিয়াছি, তাহতে বুঝিয়াছি যে, তাহা অকৃত্রিম এবং সুলভ।"

Bipinvihari Gupta, M. A. Professor Presidency College.

"Since some years I have been dealing with Baboo Sree Krissen Das as a customer and all the ornaments, both gold and silver, he suppiled to me, and made to my order, during the period, were of good quality and of chosen pattern. Everything was very neatly done and promptly delivered. I confidently recommend him to public patronage.

55 Chunder Nath Chowdhury, L. M. S., Vice-Chairman, R. B. Municipality."

HAROLD AND CO.'S

3, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

HARMONIUMS.

CASH PRICES.

3 Octaves, solid wood with Expression Knee-swell	Rs	75
4 „ „ „ „	„	90
Either of the above can be had folding, fitted in a travelling case, at a cost of Rs 10 extra.		
5 Octaves, in solid oak case	Rs	120
5 „ „ „ „ „ with expression stop	„	135
5 „ in American Walnut	„	150
5 „ in solid polished oak...	„	160
5 „ 3 stops, in solid polished oak	„	200
5 „ 8 „ „ „ „	„	250
5 „ 13 „ „ „ „	„	450
5 „ 14 „ „ „ „	„	500
HAROLD & Co.'s Folding Organista or Travelling Harmonium, 3½ octaves in case	„	150

"HARMONI FLUTES"

OR

"BOX-HARMONIUMS."

CASH PRICES.

3 Octaves, 1 stop, in box...	„	40
3 „ 1 „ „ „ (superior).....	„	50
3 „ 3 stops „ „	„	75
3½ „ 1 stop „ „	„	90
3½ „ 3 stops „ „	„	95
Self-Instruction Book for the above...	„	3

HAROLD FLUTES.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR PLAYING BENGALI OR HINDUSTANI AIRS.

CASH PRICES.

3 Octaves, 4 stops, in box	„	125
3½ „ 4 „ „ „	„	150

CLARIONETS.

Clarionets in B flat, of cocoa wood, 13 German Silver Keys, in velvet-lined wooden box, with lock and key. ... ... Cash Price Rs. 35.

Clarionets, in B flat, E flat, or C, of cocoa-wood, with German silver tips, keys, and rings, very highly finished, in mahogany velvet-lined box, with lock and key. Cash Price Rs. 88.

HAROLD & CO., 3, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA. 411

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,

Crystal Wall Lights,

Crystal Hall Lamps,

Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES, CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER

FOR RS. 50, CASH ONLY.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS.

404a

THE POSITIVE

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co, "Ld."

HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA.

104, *Clive Street, Calcutta.*
Capital and other Funds £383,734 *on the* 31*st December* 1885.

Guarantee Fund.

The amount to credit of this Fund is £50,000, and may be drawn upon by the Indian Board in the event of the Local Indian Life Funds, being insufficient to meet claims.

Trustees of the Indian Life Funds.

THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEES OF BENGAL, MADRAS, AND BOMBAY,

In whose names eighty per cent. of the Gross Premiums received, and all interest thereon is invested in Government Securities to meet claims.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES. LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID UP POLICIES GRANTED ON PAYMENT OF EACH PREMIUM.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

A. B. ANTRAM,
Manager in India
104, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Risks on the Lives of Native Gentlemen taken at favorable rates which have been approved by eminent Actuaries. 434

THE

STANDARD.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,450,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£880,000
BONUS DISTRIBUTED TO ASSURERS	£3,500,000

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Governor—His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K. T.

NATIVE GENTLEMEN will find this Institution of great service, useful for *Investment Family Provision, Self-Endowment for old age, and Protection to Partners or Creditors.*

Security.—Security is the first point to be considered by Assurers, and no Life Office can surpass the *STANDARD* in this respect.

The Rates of Premium—will be found moderate, and the conditions of a Standard Life Policy are most liberal in every way.

Copies of the last Report, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and all information regarding the Company's Retirement Scheme (which requires no medical examination, and the subscription for which when commenced at young ages, is very small), the Endowment Scheme, &c., &c., may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents in India.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: 27 Dalhousie Square.

GEO. L. KEMP,
Secretary.

413

ARLINGTON AND CO.,

CALCUTTA.

GOLDSMITHS AND WATCHMAKERS,

SOLID SILVER AND ELECTROPLATED GOODS.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES.

SUPPLIED from our English Manufactory & Co.'s superbly finished English lever Watches constructed specially for India—Solid Silver cases—jewelled throughout, and guaranteed for 2 years... ... ... Cash Rs. 50.

Cheaper Watches Cash Rs. 15, 20, 22, 25, upwards Gold English lever Watches of the finest manufacture ... ... Cash Rs. 250, 300, 350, 400, &c.

A very large stock of clocks from Rs. 16 to Rs. 650.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF SOLID GOLD AND SILVER ALBERT CHAINS MAGNIFICENT RINGS SET WITH DIAMONDS—PEARLS—EMERALDS—RUBIES, SAPPHIRES, &c. &c.

WATCH REPAIRS, WATCH REPAIRS, WATCH REPAIRS.

CLOCK REPAIRS, CLOCK REPAIRS, CLOCK REPAIRS,

SOLID SILVER HOOKAS—SOLID SILVER PAWNDAWNS, &c. &c.

MANUFACTURED TO ANY DESIGN

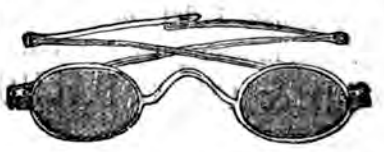
ARLINGTON & CO.,
3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

32

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

If you would strengthen and preserve your sight, use Lawrence & Mayo's perfect pebble spectales.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.



OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA,
1A, Old Bond Street,
LONDON,

RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY
AND
3/4, HARE STREET CALCUTTA.

All the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India prescribe them to their patient.

J. GRANT Esq., Agent, Bank of Bombay. Kurrachee, writes:—
I have much pleasure in testifying to the excellence of your spectacles just received, they are a great benefit and comfort to me.

REVD. D. B. MORRIS, Chaplain Moradabad, writes:—
The glasses which you sent me suit very well, I have much comfort from them, and I think my eye-sight is strengthened by them already.

44

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES.

CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis, irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsule, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin diseases.

The Capsule are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar and two or three of them taken before meals possess the same medical properties as one Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature, printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

Sold by all Chemists. Agents in Calcutta, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., R. Scott Thomson and Co.

427

W. NEWMAN AND CO., LIMITED.

4, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

NEW CHEAP EDITION OF STANDARD WORKS,
At Annas 6 each.

WARD & LOCK'S.
POPULAR LIBRARY.
OF LITERARY TREASURES.
Edited by G. T. BETTANY, M. A.

FROM GEORGE HOWELL ESQ., M. P.

"I regard the specimens sent me as perfect marvels of cheapness and excellence. The volume containing Emerson's 'Representative Men and 'English Traits' is the best and cheapest volume ever issued from the Press, in my opinion. I hope that the enterprise will be eminently successful, and that your Literary Treasures will find a place in hundreds of homes."

Neatly bound in cloth. Price each As. 6.

Emerson: Representative Men and English Traits.
Macaulay: Lord Clive. Warren Hastings and other Essays.
Plutarch: Lives of Alexander the Great. Julius Cæsar, and Pompey.
Lock: Thoughts on Education. With Introduction by Professor Blackie.
De Quincey: Confessions of an Opium Eater, and Letters to a Young Man Whose Education has been Neglected.
Longfellow: Voices of the Night, Tales of a Way-side Inn, and Miscellaneous Poems.
Arabian Nights: Sindbad, Aladdin, and other Stories.
Bacon: Essays, Civil and Moral.
Foster: On decision of character and on a Man's Writing Memoirs of himself.
Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield.
Plutarch,s Lives of Famous Greeks.
Milton's Miscellaneous Poems, Sonnets, and Psalms.
Barham's Witche's Frolic, the Black Mousquetaire, and other Ingolds by Legends.
Cook's First Voyage round the World.
Coleridge's Ancient Mariner, Christabel, and Miscellaneous Poems.
Cobbett's Advice to Young Men.

CASSELL'S NATIONAL LIBRARY

EDITED BY HENRY MORLEY, L., D,

Neatly bound in cloth, Price each As. 6.

WARREN HASTINGS.—By Lord Macaulay.
MY TEN YEARS IMPRISONMENT (Memoirs of Silvio Pelico—Translated from the Italian by Thomas Roscoe.
THE RIVALS, AND SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL By Richard Brinsley Sheridan.
THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.
THE COMPLETE ANGLER.—By Isaac Walton.
CHILD HAROLD.—By Lord Byron.
THE MAN OF FEELING—Sermons on the Card —By Bishop Latimer. Henry Mackenzie.
LIVES OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT AND CÆBY Plutarch.
VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.—By Sir John Maundeville.
E CASTLE OF OTRANTO.—By Horace Walpole.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. AND THE GOOD NATURED MAN.—By Oliver Goldsmith.
THE ADVENTURES OF BARON TRENCK.—Translated from the German by Thomas Hocroft.
THE WISDOM OF THE ANCIENTS.—By Lord Bacon.
NATURAL HISTORY OF SELBORNE.—By Gilbert White.
THE LADY OF THE LAKE.—By Sir Walter Scott.
TRAVELS IN THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA.—By Mungo Park.
THE HISTORY OF EGYPT.—By Herodotus.
VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.—By Lord Anson-
SELECTED VOYAGES.--From Richard Hakluyt's Collection.
THE CHRISTIAN YEAR.—By John Keble.
SELECTED PHILOSOPHICAL WRITINGS.—By Lord Bolingbroke.
TABLETALK.—By Martin Luther.
THOUGHT ON THE PRESENT DISCONTENT By Edmund Burke.

A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED OF

Short Studies from Nature, By Various Authors Illustrated, credit 3-12 ... ... Rs. 3 „
The Mothers' Manual of Children's Diseases, By Chas West, M. D.. credit 1-14... ... Re. 1 12
The Steam Engine, and other Prime Movers, By W. J. Macquorn Rankin, Eleventh Edition, revised, credit 9-1 ... ... Rs. 8 12
First Book of Indian Botany. By Daniel Oliver, F. R. S., Illustrated, credit 4-14 ... Rs. 4 8
All-About Book Keeping. A Comprehensive Treatise, credit 1-14 ... ... Re. 1 12
Berlin Society. By Count Paul Vasill credit 4 8 ... Rs. 4 2
Fancy Dresses Described; or, What to Wear at Fancy Balls. By Arden Holt,credit 3-12 Rs. 3 6
Gentlemen's Fancy Dress; How to Choose it. By Arden Holt, credit 1-14 ... Rs.1 12
The Principles and Practice of Levelling By F. W. Simms, credit 6-6 ... Rs. 5 14
Works by Juliana Horatia Ewing. Each credit, As 12 ... As. 11
Jackanapes. Illustrated by Randolph Caldecot.
Daddy Darwin's Dovecot. Illustrated by Randolph Caldecot.
The Story of a Short Life. Illustrated by Gordon Browne.
Cholera Curable. A demonstration of the Causes, Non-nontaglousness, and Successful Treatment of the Disease. By J. Chapman. M. D., credit 3-12 ... Rs. 3, 6
The Hair. Its treatment in health, weakness, and disease. By Dr. J. Pincus, credit As. 12...As. 11

COTTON'S NEW INDIA OR INDIA IN TRANSITION.

A NEW and cheaper Edition of this popular book is in course of Publication, and a supply is expected in 2 or 3 weeks' time. Judging from the enormous demand of the first edition, the new edition will, in all probability, also find a large sale.

In order to prevent disappointment to intending purchasers, we are now REGISTERING ORDERS which will be supplied at once upon the arrival of the consignment. Early orders are solicited Price per copy, As 10.

W. NEWMAN & CO., "LD.,"
414 4, *Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.*

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper,*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one half-penny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates,* being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in *Air-tight Tins, at* 1s 6d, 3s, 5s. 6d.,

Sole Proprietors.

H SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

406 AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY.

MACHINE-MADE WATCHES which can be repaired by us in India as in the Factory and at a trifling cost by replacing damaged, broken, defective or worn out parts by new ones; therefore, last a life-time. The cheapest Watches sold in this country since we sell direct to the public and supply a single Watch at Trade price.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1 Our Special Compaign Watch for India ..	16 8	and 18 8
2 In Hunting case, almost unbreakable watch	18 8	„ 20 8
3 An heavy sterling silver cased Watch ..	28 8	„ 30 8
4 Railway Guard Watch, the strongest of all Watches	18 8	„ 20 8

Send for Price List, posted free.
Repairs of Watches at lowest remunerative charges.
G. A. CHARPIE & Co.,
25, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.
53

GOLD MEDAL,

PARIS 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality: for sixty-five years universally styled the

"BEST IN THE WORLD."

For further information address—Mr. F. Crowder, 156 Radha Bazar, Calcutta. 71

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

P. HALDAR & Co,

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTISTS

19, *Bowbazar Street Calcutta.*

Artificial Teeth are prepared in the latest American Style and Principle. Terms moderate, consultation Free.

P. Haldar and Co's Tooth-ache Water. A safe and sure remedy for all sorts of Tooth-ache arising from whatever cause; one or two uses relieves the pain. Price Rs. 1. Packing As. 2. 46

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....£3,006,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....., 2,500,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 625,000

LIFE DEPARTMENT

The Revenue of the Life and Annuity Branches for the year 1885 including interest, was £550,611.

The Life and Annuity Fund now amounts to £4,292,488-9-0.
The figures show the undoubted Security of this Office.
During 1885, 1,000 new Policies were issued producing £32,756-11-3 of new premium.
The Bonus for the quinquennium ending 1885 was £1-9 per cent. per annum, upon the sums Insured and previously declared Bonuses.
Insurance effected on the Whole Life, Terminable Premium Endowment, and Short Period Systems.
Medical Fees and all such expenses paid by the Company.
Premiums may be paid *yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly without any additional charge.*
Native Lives are accepted at Special Rates.

BRANCHES ALL OVER INDIA.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA,—1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Macgregor Esq.—*Receiver of the High Court.*
W. C. Morgan Esq.—*Solicitor.*
Robert Steel Esq.—(R. Steel & Co.) *Merchant.*

LOCAL LIFE MANAGER:
C. J. G. PATERSON.

From whom all information and prospectus may be obtained.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

LOOK! IT WILL PAY YOU.

J. MOSCRIPT PYE & CO.,

Export Booksellers, Stationers, and Publishers,

154, WEST REGENT ST., GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!

FIFTY PER CENT. LESS

The undersigned who attend Leading Book and Picture Sales, and are Purchasers of Valuable Private Libraries in England and the Continent, can supply Books at abont 50 per cent. Less than local Cost Price. Pictures, Books, and MSS. bought on order. All new and second-hand English and Continental Books and Reviews supplied on shortest notice. Libraries furnished throughout. Wholesale Book binding and Stationery at exceedingly low rates. Remit by bank or postal Draft with order.

For the convenience of "Kin Beyond Sea," J. MOSCRIPT PYE (of the above firm) who has had great experience of the varied requirements of ladies and gentlemen abroad, acts as GENERAL AGENT, and executes with economy and despatch commissions entrusted to him, for anything large or small that may be wanted from Europe. Correspondents in all parts. Manufactures and Patents, also Financial and Commercial Undertakings placed on the English Market. Preliminary Fee, £25 Sterling. Schools and Tutors recommended. Investments made in best securities. Save time, trouble, and expense, by communicating with MR. PYE, 154 WEST REGENT STREET, GLASGOW. A remittance should in every case accompany instructions.

31. J. MOSCRIPT PYE & CO.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India. Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.

738 PROPOSALS for..... ..... Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premium to be invested in Trust for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

D. M. DASS,
Agent, Calcutta,
4/1 *Camac Street.*

407

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS,

IMPROVED MACHINE-MADE

GALVANIZED WIRE NETTING

SUITABLE FOR AVIARIES, CAGES, PIGEONS AND FOWL HOUSES
ALSO FOR TRAINING PLANTS CREEPERS &c.,

REGISTERED GARDEN ARCHES

ORNAMENTAL WIRE, FLOWER STANDS

SUSPENDING WIRE FLOWER BASKETS,

GARDEN SEATS AND CHAIRS
GARDEN ENGINES, SYRINGES, ROLLERS
FOUNTAIN JETS AND HYDRONETTES
ORNAMENTAL BRONZED FOUNTAINS
LAWN MOWING MACHINES

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GARDEN TOOLS.

T. E. THOMSON & CO. 421

F. & C. OSLER

Calcutta,

GLASS MANUFACTURERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Gold Medal. { LONDON EXHIBITIONS...1851-1862. PARIS EXHIBITION..... 1878. CALCUTTA EXHIITION...1883-84. } **For Glass**

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYBAL AND COLORED GLASS

CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, AND WALL LIGHTS.

MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES OF

KEROSINE AND VEGETABLE OIL LAMPS.

MANUFACTURERS OF CUT AND PLAIN CRYSTAL

Table Glassware.

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLOURED GLASS, TABLES, WHATNOTS, CHAIRS, COUCHES AND OTHER

Glass Furniture.

IMPORTERS OF VENETIAN, BOHEMIAN, FRENCH AND BRITISH DECORATIVE AND ORNAMENTAL GLASSWARE

Manufacturers of Crystal Glass Fountains and Fish Bowls

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS ELEGANT AND ARTISTIC

Venetian Mirrors.

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL

Art Pottery.

The attention of Native gentlemen is called to the splendid stock now exhibited in their show rooms. The subject of price has received great attention. Purchasers will find that they can obtain OSLER'S goods at

The Lowest Price.

Compatible with the excellence of quality and workmanship which the firm has during the last 70 years endeavoured to maintain.

F. & C. OSLER,
CALCUTTA 422

All contain English, Bengalee, Fusles, Mohammedan, Samvat, and Burmese Dates, and specially compiled Indian Information of value for Bankers, Merchants, Planters, and others. Greatly Improved and Enlarged.

All Traill's Diaries are Copyright. The prices, styles, and bindings are same as Letts's.

Also TRAILL'S POCKET DIARY.

TRAILL'S INDIAN DIARIES

D. M. TRAILL, Stationer, Calcutta.

TRAILL'S VERNACULAR DIARY,

In English, Bengally, Urdu, and Hindi characters, Showing synonymous dates in the various Calendars. Intended for those who do not read and write English.

Foolscap, Plain, 12 annas; Interleaved, Re. 1.

"YULE TIDE." 12 annas, Post free, Re. 1 prepaid.

54

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs.	A
Per Month	1	2
" Annum	11	8
" Single Copy	0	8

IN MOFUSSIL.		
In Advance per Annum	13	4
Arrear Do.	15	8

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	Rs.	As.
Per line	0	4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER MUNDL *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 2, SCOTT'S LANE, CALCUTTA